

# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 2, No. 7

October 1935



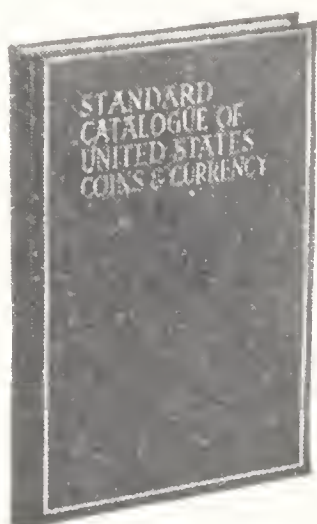
NEW HINDENBURG COIN

SEE PAGE 148

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# THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

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Vol. 2, No. 7

New York, October, 1935

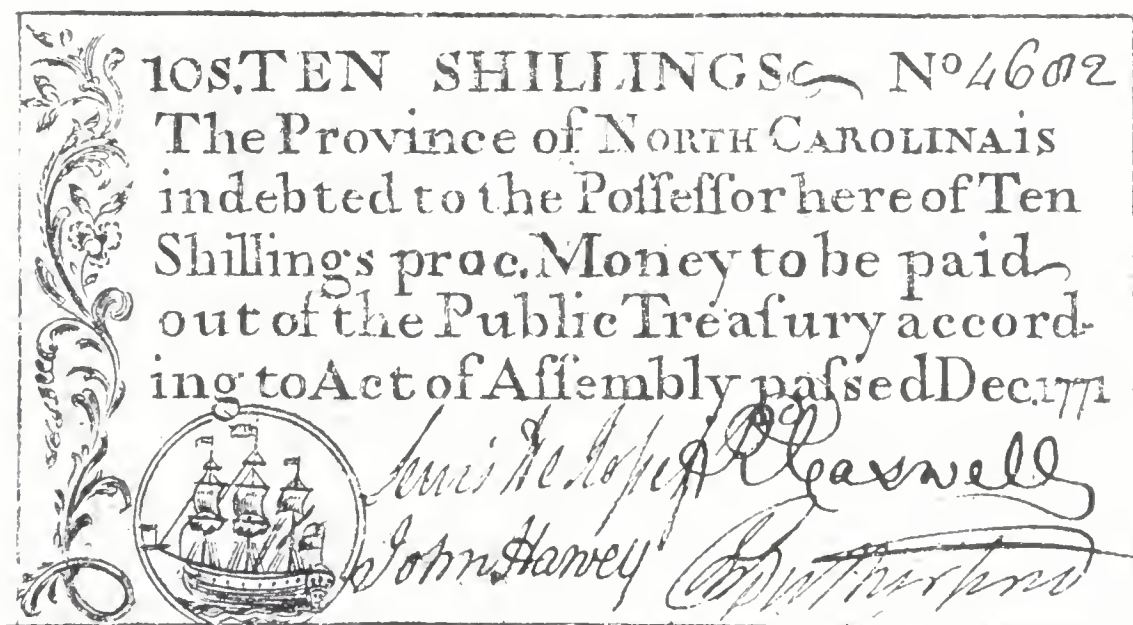
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## North Carolina Bills and Some of the More Noted Signers

By JOHN M. RICHARDSON

THE bills of North Carolina contain no autograph of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or of the United States Constitution, nor of the Articles of Confederation, or members of the Stamp Act Congress, while at

other staunch patriots. When the variety of designs depicted on these notes is considered, North Carolina far exceeds any of the colonies situated farther north; but when it comes to vignettes of short legends in English, and



least eight of the other colonies can be represented in this list to a greater or less extent. However they do contain signatures of members of the Continental Congress, Governors, Military Officers of high standing, and many

cuts of animals, birds, and other living things, it stands alone among all of the thirteen colonies for variety.

The bills of North Carolina were issued in accordance with acts passed by the different Assemblies which met at

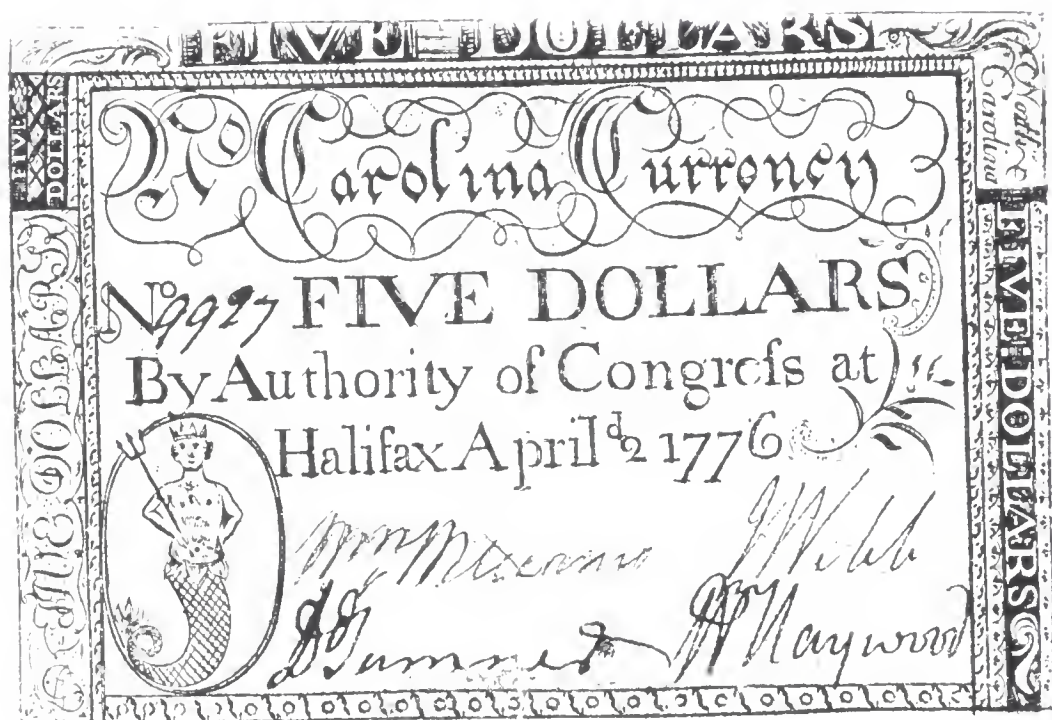


Halifax, Hillsborough, Smithfield and Newberne. There were only about one-third as many appointees for signers as in South Carolina, and mention of some of the more important of the names now follows.

**Richard Caswell** (1729-1789) was born in Maryland but went when a mere youth to North Carolina to seek fame and fortune. He read law and was admitted to the bar, and became very successful as a practitioner. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1754 and continued until 1771 being Speaker at the last two sessions. He was elected as Colonel and commanded the right wing of Tryons army, but soon identified

military career. In 1777 he was elected a delegate to the Federal Convention that framed the United States Constitution, but resigned, so was not a signer. His last public service was as Speaker of the State Senate when he was stricken with paralysis which terminated fatally.

**John Ashe** (1720-1781) a military officer, was born in North Carolina. He was for several years a member of the Colonial Assembly previous to the Revolution, and also its Speaker. He was the first man to suggest a general Provincial Assembly, a suggestion which took form in the Carolina Congress. At the time the Stamp Act was passed in



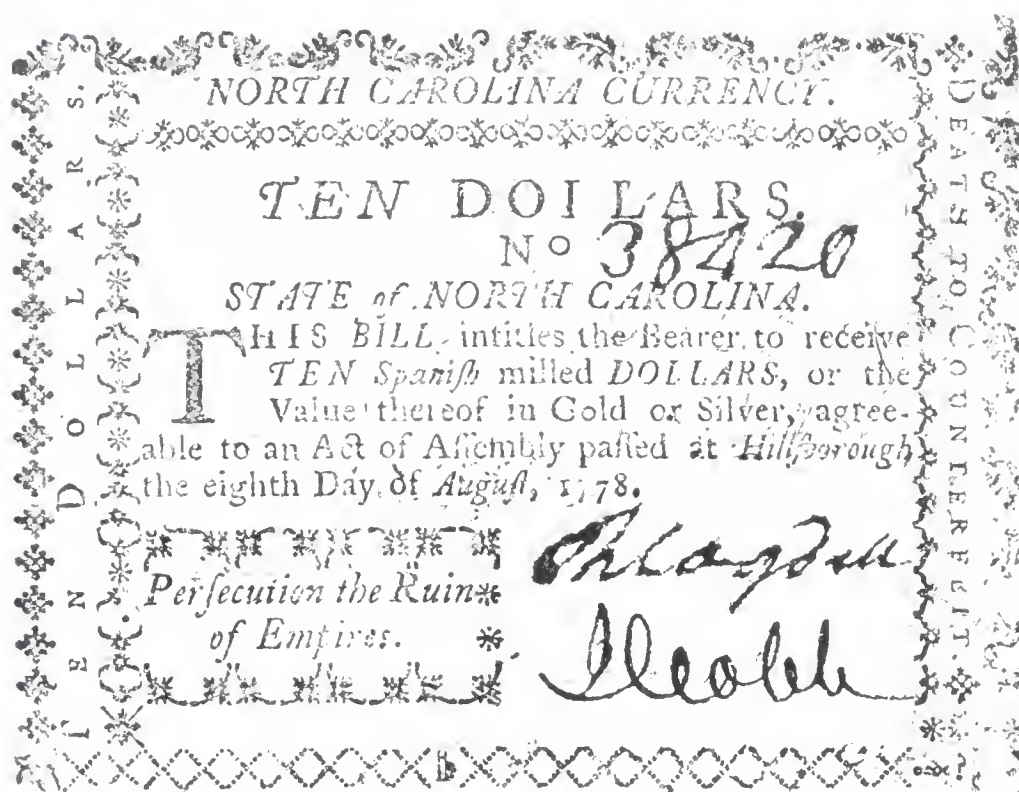
himself with the patriot cause. He was a member of the first Continental Congress, and attended for three years. He received the commission of Major General as a reward for the victory he gained as commander of the patriot troops in a battle during 1776. For three years he was President of the Provincial Congress that formed the State Constitution. He was elected the first State Governor following the last Royal Governor, and a few years later elected again. Between these two terms he was in the battle of Camden, the last of his

1765 he was very much opposed to it, and was one of an armed force that compelled the resignation of the stamp master. From the first he was zealous in the cause of the colonies, and in 1775 he recruited at his own expense five hundred men and attacked and destroyed Fort Jackson. Three years later he was appointed Brigadier General. When Wilmington was captured by the British he was taken prisoner, and his death is said to have been hastened by the cruel treatment he received. He died from the effects of small pox con-

tracted while in prison. Ashville and Ashe County were both named in his honor.

**Waightstill Avery** (1745-1821) a revolutionary patriot, was born in Groton, Connecticut, and was a Princeton graduate. He went to Mecklenburg, North Carolina, where he practiced as a lawyer. He took a very active part in the political agitations of the time, and in 1775 he took part in the convention, and was a signer of the famous Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was the first public body to announce a desire for independence from Great Britain. This antedated the Phil-

**Samuel Johnston** (1733-1816) was born in Dundee, Scotland, coming when an infant with his parents to North Carolina. He studied law before entering his political career. In 1759 he was elected to the Assembly, an office he held until 1775. He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence, and a delegate to the first four Provincial Congresses, and was President of the third and fourth. He was one of the Colonial Treasurers, and a member of the Provincial Council of Safety, and also a district Paymaster of Troops. He sat several times in the North Carolina Senate and in 1780 was elected to the Continental Congress, and while there



adelphia Declaration of Independence by a little over a year, and expressed quite similar sentiments, having twenty-five signers. The next year he was elected to the State Legislature, and the year following was appointed as the first Attorney General of the state. Following this he was a Colonel of Militia in command of a regiment of state troops, and served with distinction until the close of the war.

declined the Presidency. In 1781 he was elected Governor of North Carolina, and was twice reelected, but in 1789 resigned to become the first United States Senator from North Carolina. He was President of the North Carolina convention that refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States, and also of the second Convention that did ratify it. His final service was a Superior Court Judgeship after which he

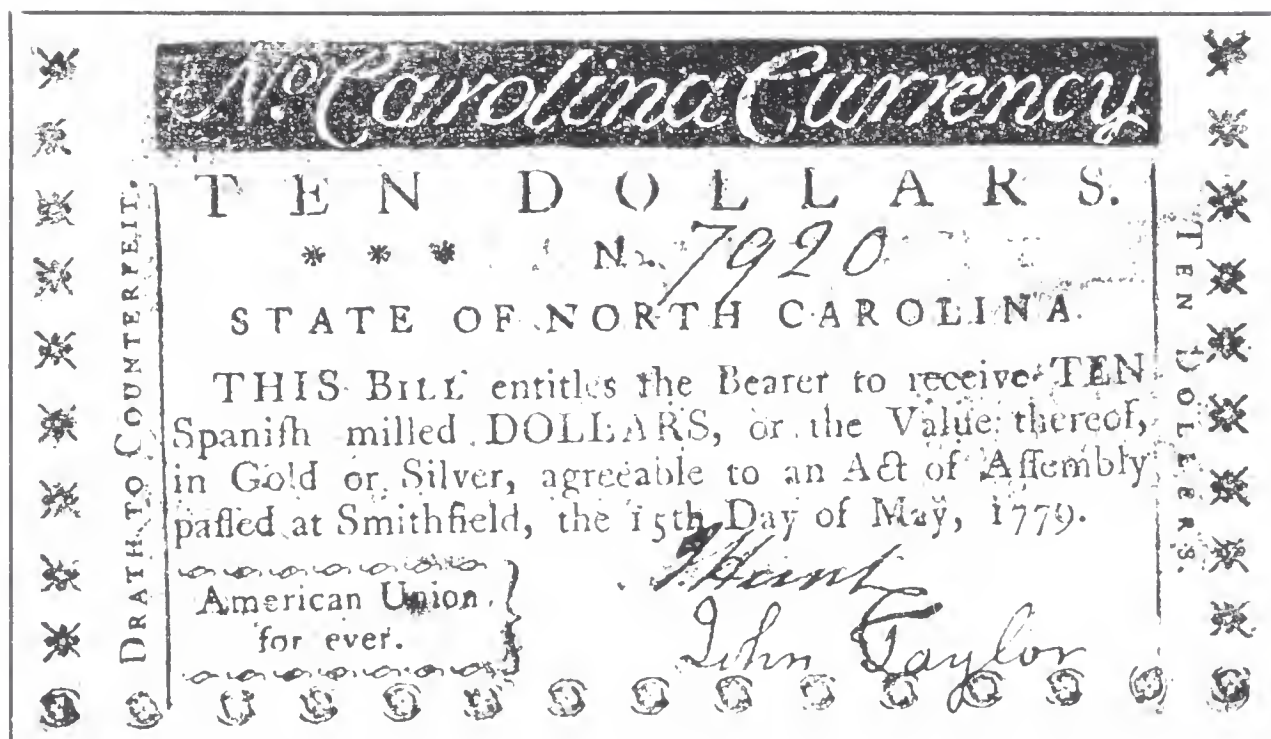


spent the remainder of his life in retirement.

**Griffith Rutherford** (about 1731—about 1800) a military officer who was born in Ireland, but came to America and settled in North Carolina and sat in the Provincial Congress 1775. He was a member of the Council of Safety, and was appointed a Brigadier General by the Provincial Congress at Halifax in 1776. He marched at the head of 2,400 men into the country of the Cherokees, who with the Tories had been ravaging the frontier settlements. He commanded a brigade at the battle of Sanders Creek near Camden, where he was taken prisoner. He was confined at Charleston, and afterward at St. Augustine, until he was exchanged. He then took the field again and was in

County in North Carolina was named in his honor.

**William Sharpe** (1742-1818) a statesman, was born in Maryland, and at the age of twenty-one, removed to North Carolina, settling in Mecklenburg where he married the daughter of one of the "Mecklenburg Signers". He took an active stand for liberty, and was a member of the State Congresses which met at Newberne in 1775, also at Hillsboro the same year, and at Halifax the year following. He acted as aide-de-camp to General Rutherford in his campaign against the Indians, and was appointed by Governor Caswell as one of the commission to form a treaty with them. He was a lawyer by profession, and in 1779 was a member of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia continuing until 1782.



command at Wilmington when the town was evacuated by the British at the close of the war. He served in the North Carolina Senate with intermissions until 1796. Subsequently he went to Tennessee, and when it was separated from North Carolina as a separate territory he was appointed President of the Legislative Council. Rutherford

**Benjamin Hawkins** (1754-1816) was born in North Carolina and educated at Princeton, and because of his fluency in French he was on General Washington's staff, and acted as interpreter and translator. He was also a Commissioner to obtain supplies at home and abroad for the army. As a member of the Continental Congress he served two

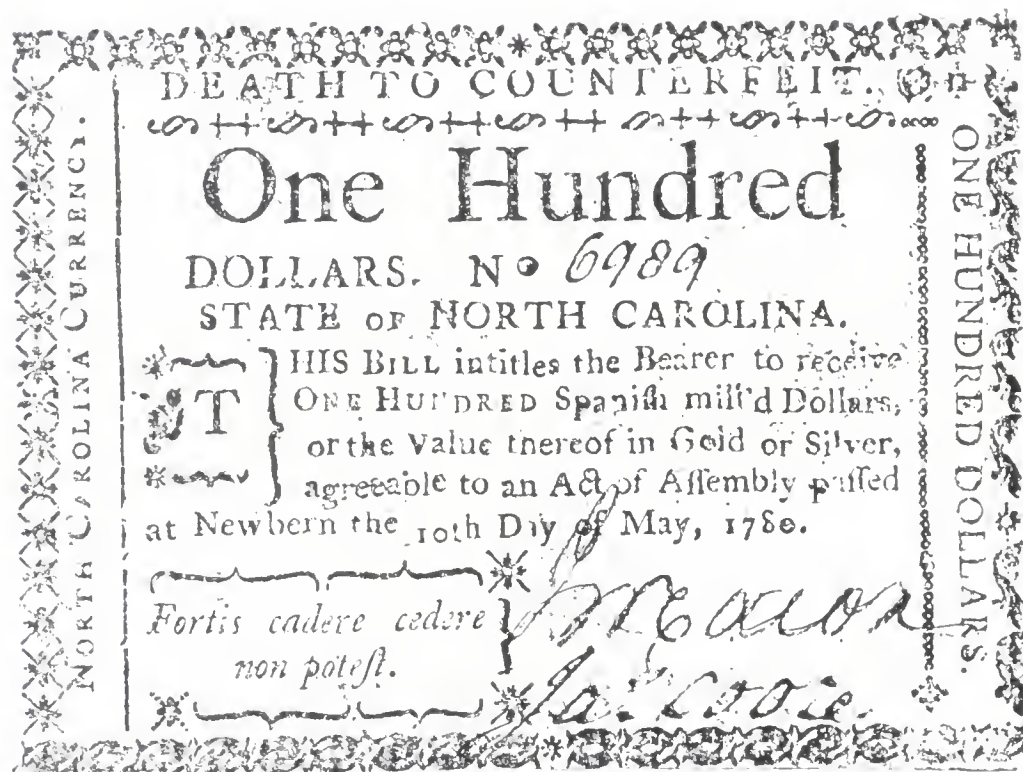
October, 1935

terms, and later was a United States Senator.

**James Hasell** was prominent in the affairs of the colony for many years previous to the Revolution, and when Governor Dobbs left the colony for a conference on Indian affairs in 1746 he took the oath of office as Commander in Chief. He was conspicuous as a lawyer, a Chief Justice of the General Court, and was President of the Council (equivalent to Governor) in 1771.

He was the Presiding Officer of the first Provincial Congress in 1774.

**William Haywood** who died in 1779 was a useful and patriotic member of the Assembly and Colonel of the Militia both during the latter part of the Royal government and during the Revolution. He was a good financier, and very effective in the laborious work as a committee-man in the General Assembly, and was a member of the Convention to frame a State Constitution in 1776.



**John Starkey** was Treasurer for the Southern Counties. He brought forward the first bill in the Assembly to establish a free school in North Carolina. He held the position of Colonel in his county, and was a continuous member of the Assembly, and was a Justice of the Peace.

**John Harvey** who died in 1775 was a man of large wealth with a long and patriotic service, being a leader resolute in character which the colony could ill afford to lose at that critical period.

**Richard Cogdell** (1724-1787) was a member of the first Provincial Congress, and was on the Committee of Safety for the Newberne District.

**Benjamin McCulloh** was a member of the State Legislature and one of a committee to settle the soldiers accounts.

**Andrew Knox** was Secretary of the first Provincial Congress.

**Green Hill** and **William Williams** were both members of the convention to frame a State Constitution.



# The Early Silver Coins of the United States

By J. G. MACALLISTER

## DIMES

Dimes share with the Half Dimes and Cents the distinction of being the first coins struck in the United States Mint in 1792. While the Dimes or Dismes as they were at first called, the Half-dismes, and the 1792 Cents have been regarded as Patterns by many collectors, that conclusion is hardly a logical one in view of known facts. Of the three series, Dimes, Half-dimes and Cents, only a very few of the Half-dimes are known in Mint state, all the others when obtainable at all, show evidence of plenty of circulation. The three series are of one general type, and were undoubtedly all designed by Birch whose signature appears on the Cents. The fact that the Dimes are much more common in copper than in silver does



The famous Disme

not necessarily indicate that the silver specimens were not intended for use, as many of the later dates that we know were intended for circulation are also known in copper, the 1794 and 1800 Half-dimes for instance. Of the Dimes of 1792, we know of but three specimens in silver, two of which are probably forever out of the market, one of which, the Mickley specimen was considerably damaged by an attempt to remove the date, the Parmelee specimen, while intact, shows evidence of plenty of rough handling, leaving the third, a very fine specimen, showing but the slightest evidence of circulation, in a class by itself. The fact that the copper specimens usually have a plain edge while the silver ones are milled,

the further fact that the copper ones frequently or usually occur in mint state while the silver ones never do, support rather than combat our belief that this series together with the Half-dimes and Cents was struck for circulation.

It was not until 1796 however that Dimes were struck in sufficient numbers to make them available to the average collector of today. The Mint report of a coinage of 22,000 dimes in 1796 is hardly an accurate one, as the date is



1796 Dime. First year of issue

much too common for so small a coinage. The Dimes of this year are all of one type, though several dies were used in their striking. One die evidently broke early in its use as the most common variety of this year shows a lump at the left side of the date where a piece must have broken out of the die. Proofs are known of this date and are very beautiful coins. The value of 1796 Dimes runs from about \$5 for a worn one to \$25 for an uncirculated specimen, and up to \$50 for a perfect proof.



1797 Dime. 13 stars

Two types were used for the Dimes of 1797, one having thirteen stars on the obverse and the other, sixteen stars.



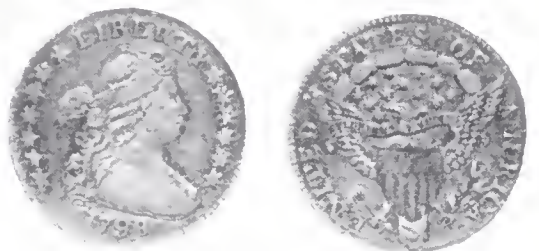
Both varieties are rare, the sixteen star variety being the rarer of the two. The mint report of a coinage of 25,000 is again inaccurate as it is almost a cer-



1797 Dime. 16 stars

tainty that of the 25,000 three quarters of them bore the date of the preceding year. The value of 1797 Dimes runs from about \$10. for a worn specimen to \$100 for a perfect one.

Four types occur in the Dimes of 1798, two of the overdate, and two of the perfect date. The commonest variety of this year is the variety in which the date is altered from 1797. This over date obverse was used with



1798 over 97 Dime

two reverses, one having thirteen stars around the eagle's head, and the other having sixteen stars around the eagle's head, the latter variety being much the commoner. The perfect dates are of two distinct varieties, one having a very small 8 like the one used on the overdate variety, and the other having a larger 8 uniform with the other figures in the date. Both varieties of the perfect date are rare, but the one with the small 8 is much the rarer of the two. The value of 1798 Dimes runs from about \$5 for a worn specimen up to \$40 for an uncirculated specimen of the

overdate variety, and up to \$100 for a perfect specimen of the perfect date.

The years 1800, 1801, 1802 and 1803 offer but a single type of each year, and so far as we recall but a single pair of dies was used in each year. All are rare in any condition better than good, and with the exception of 1802 all are practically unobtainable in mint state. A find of ten or a dozen 1802 Dimes in mint state was made fifty or more years ago, and of course these have been carefully preserved in the finest collections since that time. The value of Dimes of these years is about on a par with that of 1797 and the 1798 perfect date variety.

The year 1804 is generally considered the rarest date of the early Dimes, and offers two distinct varieties, one having thirteen stars around the eagle's head on reverse, and the other having fourteen stars on reverse, the latter being the rarer variety. Specimens are rare in any condition, and we do not know of a single specimen which could be called absolutely uncirculated. The value of 1804 Dimes runs from about \$10 for a poor specimen, \$25 for a very good specimen, up to \$100 for an extremely fine specimen.

The year 1805 also offers two distinct varieties, one having five berries on the olive sprig in eagle's claw on reverse, and the other having four berries, the latter being the commoner variety. The date is not rare in any condition, perfectly uncirculated specimens being obtainable. The value runs from about \$1 for a very ordinary specimen up to about \$15 for a perfect one.

The year 1807 offers but one type, and is about on a par with 1805 as to rarity and value. Perfectly struck specimens of this year however, are decidedly rare, and a sharply struck and well centered specimen might easily bring several times our estimate for an uncirculated 1805.

# Numismatic Mythology

## XI—Satyrs in the Vineyards

By JEAN B. CAMMANN



THE coast land stretching from Thesaly to the north of Boeotia, eastward to the Hellespont, comprises the countries of Macedon and Thrace, and until the coming of Alexander the Great (333 B.C.) the coin-types from their mints are varied and full of interest. Three of the Macedonian cities issued very splendid pieces, valuable and

difficult to attain, but greatly to be desired. A marble bas-relief in the Louvre presents the chosen type of Acanthus on the grand scale, and in the somewhat archaic style of its early coins—not later than 500 B.C.—a savage lion attacking and overpowering a bull, crouching upon its victim's back and tearing at its side. A square in-



cuse punch marks the reverse die (No. 1, No. 2). On later coins the type is unchanged and loses none of its primitive cruelty in the finer style of art. Amphipolis, colony of Athens, chose a peaceful type for its beautiful tetradrachms, the head of Apollo, full face and unusually spirited and virile—evidently the work of a great Athenian artist. A victorious, flaming race torch in a square frame is upon the reverse, and the inscription **ΑΜΦΙΠΟΛΙΣ** identifies the coin (No. 3, No. 4). The island of Rhodes also uses a facing portrait of the sun god, and although their dies are designed by less talented artists, many of the coins are very charming with their accompanying "punning type" of the rose, and appropriate little symbols such as a butterfly (No. 5, No. 6). An additional attraction to the collector lies in the greater quantity and consequently lower price of the smaller silver denominations. The illustration of a lost fairy tale, briefly referred to by Pausanias (Corinth XXXVIII) forms the tantalizing type of the coins from Mende. Old Silenos, blissfully intoxicated, but still waving his emptied wine cup, lies comfortably extended upon the back of a placid ass, who bends somewhat beneath his load (No. 7). A crow is the mysterious companion of the old toper, and sometimes replaces him upon the ass or else perches on a tree by the roadside. On a few of the coins a small, long-haired dog with curled tail and pointed muzzle, trots beneath the beast of burden. The reverse type is of course a grape vine, bearing abundant fruit to provide further drink for its thirsty patron. The square incuse is shaped to form an artistic lattice to support the rich clusters of grapes, the large leaves and curling tendrils (No. 8).

Neapolis, tributary city to Athens, stood upon the coast opposite the isle of Thasos. A familiar face grins hideously from its silver coins, both large and small, and a collection of these

pieces would be an accumulation of nightmares. The Gorgon's head faces us with open mouth, protruding tongue and long tusk-like teeth. As a decorative touch, the snaky locks are smoothed and arranged in a permanent wave of prim curls (No. 9). The head of a nymph is on the reverse die of late issues (No. 10). Ovid (Met. IV. 745) adds a picturesque finish to the story of the Gorgon, after relating how Perseus accomplished the rescue of Andromeda by showing Medusa's head to the devouring monster. When the awful sight had turned the reptile safely into stone, Perseus laid the snaky head upon a pile of seaweed while he unchained the captive maiden; he turned again to take up his talisman and found its magic touch had transmuted the soft and feathered seaweed into stony branches and sprays of coral. Ovid omits to say if brain-coral was the natural outcome of Medusa's miracle.

Thasos, the island lying close to Neapolis, brings us into a world of satyrs and silens, sporty little creatures, partly human, but with pointed ears, goat's hooves and long tails. They all follow their father Silenus in appreciation of the fruit of the vine. There are many delightful little quarter drachms showing the tiny satyr, kneeling and offering a kantharos; on the reverse is a graceful amphora, the Greek wine jar (No. 11, No. 12). The paintings on Greek vases often reproduce another type which appears at Thasos and also at Lete in Thrace, the drunken satyr carrying off a woodland nymph. The archaic pictures, alike upon vases and coins, are very primitive and coarse, but vigorous and full of action, their crude style dating back to the sixth century B.C. (No. 13). At the fine period of art, cir. 450 B.C., the little group on the coin-die closely resembles and rivals in grace and beauty the carvings of the Parthenon frieze and of other temples in these most artistic years (No. 14). Gold was found in

Thasos, but all of the coins referred to were struck in silver.

Abdera, also in Thrace, was settled by Greek colonists, fleeing from their earlier home in Teos, to escape the tyranny of Persian rule. It seems an irony of fate that when Xerxes marched from Persia to invade Attica, he selected Abdera as one of the camping sites along his route. This Ionian revolt (544 B.C.) involved most of the Greek cities and colonies on the coast and islands of the Ionian Sea, and drove their inhabitants to found new settlements to the West, even as far as Marseilles. The original coin types went with the colonists, and a seated griffin, amicably extending his forepaw on the coins of Abdera (No. 15, No. 16) is a close copy of the same beast at Teos (No. 17). The island of Chios used the Sphinx, likewise in a friendly mood, and presiding over an amphora of the far famed Chian wine (No. 18). At Abdera, the flat, slightly incuse punch mark is often replaced on later coins by a youthful profile of Apollo, Laureate. It seems fitting that the god of song should be upon their coins, for the people of Abdera were ardent lovers of music and drama. When Euripides produced his "Andromeda"—known to us unfortunately only by fragments of great beauty—the Abdereans were seized with a frenzy of delight, and went about the streets by day and night, chanting the choruses and declaiming the speeches from the play.

The coins of Aenus have a profile of a young god or hero, generally called Hermes, wearing the same broad brimmed petasos or sun hat which we saw on the horsemen of Thessaly (No. 19). Evidently the sun's rays are powerful on the plains and rocky slopes of this Southern region. A fine, long bearded goat is the reverse type for Aenus (No. 20), and he is often accompanied by a little symbol, the kerykeion

or herald's staff of Hermes, the lyre which the god had fashioned from a tortoise (Homeric Hymns: Hermes) an astragalos or knucklebone, or the lighted race torch. As at Corinth, the real significance of these additional symbols is an unanswered question—marks of a ruling magistrate or of the mint, or most probably emblems pertaining to the favorite deity and used as appropriate decorations.

At Maroneia, the primary type on the obverse die is a prancing horse, and on smaller coins the forepart of a horse (No. 21, No. 22), but the reverse really seems to be of greater importance. There the bunch of ripe grapes hangs as a token of the potent Maroneian wine, so strong that it required the addition of twenty parts of water. Maron, son of Dionysos, and priest of Apollo, gave a skinful of this wine to Odysseus, and he used it most effectually in drugging the Cyclops, thereby enabling him to blind the ogre and escape from his cave in Mt. Etna.

Mesembria, on the Euxine, has a crested helmet, facing, on its obverse (No. 23, No. 24) but here again the reverse type proves more interesting. A radiate wheel signifies the old worship of the midday sun, and the city's name is in direct reference to it. The wheel is divided by the rays into four parts, each quarter marked with a letter—**META**—but the T is not the Greek tau, it is actually a local form for double-sigma,  $\Sigma\Sigma$ , used in Thrace and along the Ionian shore. The miniature coins, silver diabols and hemiobols, are sufficient in size to show both types clearly, and these little pieces are another example of the charms found in collecting coins of small size and relatively less value.

## ILLUSTRATIONS

1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 13, 14—Coll. E. T. Newell.

All others—Coll. J. B. C.



## Recent Commemorative Half Dollars

With Description of Types



### 1935 Arkansas Centennial

Obv. Head of Liberty superimposed on head of Indian facing left.

Rev. Eagle with outstretched wings guarding diamond shaped symbol taken from State flag. Arkansas is the only state in the union that produces diamonds.

Designed by Edward Everett Burr (Chicago).



### 1935 Sesquicentennial of Incorporation of Hudson, N. Y.

Obv. Hendrik Hudson's ship the "Half Moon."

Rev. Seal of the City of Hudson. Sea gods and whale.  
Designed by Chester Beach.

Continued on page 145

## Random Notes From U. S. Mint Reports

By FRANKLIN PERRY

THE first coinage made at the Philadelphia mint for a foreign government was for Venezuela. This was in 1876. 10,000,000 one centavo and 2,000,000 two - and - one - half centavo pieces were coined. The composition was of an alloy of copper-nickel and zinc and the planchets were prepared on a private enterprise. The mint made 273 dies to strike these pieces.

In order that coins should leave the mint having a uniform weight it has always been the practice to weigh by hand each gold coin and the dollar size silver. Anyone who has visited the mint has noticed a large room filled with women dexterously weighing the gold. For the subsidiary silver the accurate rolling out of the strips for the planchets had been the only method for having these coins conform to the standard weight. Also, the legal tolerance allowed was three times greater than for the gold. About 1876 two automatic weighing machines were brought from Europe, one for the Philadelphia and the other for the San Francisco mint. The machines could weigh about 160 blanks a minute and throw out all too light or too heavy.

The records show that 34 gold proof sets were made for 1874. 20 for 1875, 45 for 1876. 28 for 1877 and 20 for 1878. For the same years the silver proof sets were 905, 678, 1050, 673 and 811. As only 20 three dollar pieces were made in 1875 all of them went into the proof sets as well as the 45 pieces coined in 1876. The mint made a charge of an extra twenty-five cents for each proof coin.

The mint report for 1876 lists the number of medals struck at the mint during the year. They were for every conceivable purpose; for the government, for sale at the mint and for private enterprises, such as Masonic, school

prizes, colleges, agricultural societies. Of the apparently scarce "Diplomatic" medal two were struck in silver and 28 in bronze in 1875 and 1876. In 1875, 92 different ones were listed in gold, silver and bronze, totaling 18,640 medals struck. In 1876, 107 different medals were made with a total of 9,558 struck. There were 3,500 of those large shield-shaped medals struck for the Mexican Veteran Association, and 2,526 of the Nevada silver medals, called by some "Nevada Dollars."

Anticipating the resumption of specie payments the mint had been buying large amounts of silver from January 1875 until March 1878, amounting to over 31,500,000 fine ounces at a cost of over \$37,500,000 paid for in gold at an average of a trifle less than \$1.19 an ounce. Somewhat different from the price for silver today!

At about this time, 1877 the mint was carrying on various experiments with design and relief, especially with the head and figure, so as not to have the raised parts too high and consequently subject to wear. An examination of the numerous patterns of this period, bearing in mind the treatment of the relief, might be an interesting study.

However with the exception of the new dollar of 1878 which certainly shows thought along these lines the rest of the coinage saw no change until a number of years later. These experiments apparently went for naught for our present day coinage, although protected by a rim is in such high relief that when worn often presents a most grotesque appearance, as will be noted especially on our present day half-dollar. This is due largely to the reliance put on the modeling rather than on the outline.



In 1876 it was found that the trade-dollar, which was meant only for foreign use, was getting into domestic circulation and the Treasury consequently let up on the striking of these pieces. The large amounts of silver coins made since 1875 were put into circulation by the redemption of the fractional paper notes and it was thought at the time that the amount of the old silver pieces in the country was inconsiderable, but as soon as the new silver appeared and people thought that it would remain permanently in circulation the old silver coins came out of hoarding in large quantities. We have a parallel instance today. The new Washington quarters of 1932 disappeared as soon as they were put into circulation and stayed so until the issues of 1934 and 1935 became common and people realized that these quarters were not a special issue for the Washington Bi-Centennial, but the beginning of a regular issue.

Few people realize the number of dies the government has to make each year in order to have a supply on hand to adequately strike its coinage. The mint report for 1876 stated for the first time the number of dies made but it was not until the next year that one can get proper figures. For the fiscal year of 1877, 2,195 dies were made, 1,904 of which were for the striking of coins. For the same period nearly 86,000,000 coins were struck, or an average of 90,000 coins from a pair of dies.

Another word on the trade-dollars, that for a few years were so popular and then faded from the picture. For the first ten months of 1877 there were sent from San Francisco to China and Japan over seven and a half million trade-dollars, two and a third million Mexican dollars, twenty-seven hundred Peruvian dollars and six and a third million dollars worth of fine silver.

## Recent Commemorative Half Dollars

Continued from page 143



### 1935 California Pacific International Exposition, San Diego.

Obv. State Seal of California. Seated figure, shield and bear.

Rev. Main building at the exposition.

Designed by Robert Aitkin.



### 1935 Old Spanish Trail.

Obv. Skull of a cow, a "cabeza de Vaca," as no portrait of the explorer Don Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca is known.

Rev. Yucca plant over map of the old Spanish trail.

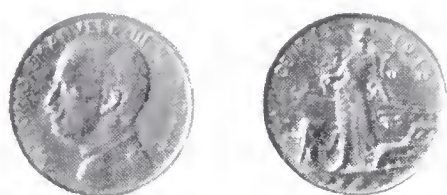
Designed by E. L. Boone and Edmund J. Senn.

## Famous Coin Denominations

**CENTAVO.** A copper coin of Mexico, Central America, and many coun-



tries in South America. It is almost uniformly the one-hundredth part of a Peso.



**CENTESIMO.** A copper coin of various countries, which, as its name indicates, is the one-hundredth part of some larger and frequently standard coin. Thus, in Italy, Lombardy, Venice, and San Marino, 100 Centesimi equal one Lira; in Uruguay 100 Centesimi equal one Peso; etc.



**CENTIME.** A copper coin; the one-hundredth part of a Franc. It bears this relationship in France and the French Colonies, Monaco, Belgium, Bulgaria, Luxemburg, Switzerland, etc.

In Haiti the Centime is the one hundredth part of the Gourde.

The multiples of the Centime exist in both copper and nickel.



**CENTIMO.** The Spanish equivalent of the Centime and Centesimo. In Spain it is the one-hundredth of the Peseta, and before 1871 it was the one-hundredth of the Escudo. It is used in the same relation to a larger coin in Morocco, Venezuela, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic.



**CHAISE, or CHAISE D'OR.** A French gold coin struck originally by Philip IV (1285-1314) and copied by Edward III in the Anglo-Gallic series. It received this name because the ruler is seated on a Gothic throne or chair of state.

A similar coin was issued in Germany by Ludwig IV (1314-1347) and the type was copied in the Low Countries under the name of Clinckaert (q.v.).



**CHAKRAM, or CHUCKRAM.** A silver coin of the Hindu State of Travancore issued in the eighteenth century and later. There are multiples and divisions, and report says that Chakrams of



gold had once been coined, but this, though probable, lacks confirmation.

The Chakram is equal to sixteen copper Kas, and is the fourth part of the Fanam. Conf. Elliot (*passim*).

CHO GIN, meaning "long silver," is a name given to oval lumps of silver, more or less diluted with copper, issued in Japan as early as 1601. They have no right to be called circulating coin.

Munro states (p. 202) that "the weight was supposed to be 43 momme, but owing to uncouth form and rough casting, these pieces frequently fell short of this amount. To correct the deficiency, pieces of silver of various weights were added. These have been described in

The Tank-bak-chon was a copper coin of Korea issued in the third year of the Emperor Tai, i.e., A.D. 1866, for the purpose of making up the deficit in the funds for building the Kyong-pok palace. It bore characters meaning "worth a hundred," but having no such real value its use had to be forced upon the people, causing great distress.

The Tang-au-chon was a copper coin issued in the twentieth year of the same Emperor, i.e., A.D. 1883. It had characters meaning "worth five" on the reverse and was put into circulation at the value of five of the older coins, but having no such real value and being similar in size with the larger varieties of the older



some works as Bean money, but this is quite incorrect, the expression Mame Gin, or Bean Silver, having reference to their usually round or bean like form. They all represent Daikoku Ten, the god of wealth, and have the year period impressed in the centre of each figure."

CHON, or CHUN, generally referred to colloquially as Yopchon, is a Korean word, and a general term for any copper

coins, it was often used indiscriminately with the latter. For the silver pieces with enamel centres see Daidong Chun.

The modern copper Korean Chon is the equivalent and almost the counterpart of the Japanese Sen. In 1894 nickel two Chon five Fun pieces were issued in great quantities, and in 1897 silver ten and twenty Chons, nickel five Chon, and copper one and half Chons were issued.

### The Coinage for the Philippines Under the United States

Mr. Howland Wood wishes to make an addition to his tabulation of this series. The 50 Centavo piece was struck at the San Francisco mint in 1917, 1918 and 1919. Collectors who have the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Currency should write these dates in.



coin, circular in form, and having a square hole in the centre. The Chinese word is Ch'ien.

## New Issues of Coins

Described by  
HOWLAND WOOD

### The New Hindenburg Five Mark Piece

GERMANY has at last issued a coin of their former President, Paul von Hindenburg who passed away last year and who was buried with most impressive ceremonies in the large commemorative mausoleum at Tannenburg, where his first major battle was fought in the World War. His full name was



Paul Ludwig Hans von Beneckendorf und von Hindenburg and he was born in Posen in 1847. At eleven he entered a military school. He saw service in the war with Austria in 1866 and later in the Franco-Prussian war. In 1903 he became the general in command of the IV army corps, and was retired in 1911 at the age of 65. At the outbreak of the World War he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the VIII German Army on the Eastern Front against the Russians. There he remained until appointed Chief of the General Staff in 1917; after that his activities were on the Western Front. After the war he lived in retirement until his election in 1925 as President following the death of President Ebert. This office he conducted in a conservative, dignified manner, abstaining from meddling in politics until his death in 1934.

Silver 5 Reichsmarks. Profile of the Marshal to right modelled in a bold virile manner and occupying most of the field. At left, 1847-1934; at bottom and right **Paul von Hindenburg.**

Rev. Eagle as on the 5 mark pieces since 1934, above, **Deutsches Reich;** at sides **1935;** below **Reichs 5 Mark.**

The obverse was designed by Prof. Alfred Vocke of Berlin.

### New Coins of Danzig\*

The Free City of Danzig have just issued two new coins struck in pure nickel at the Berlin mint superseding the previous silver issue. The two new values are 10 and 5 gulden pieces. The 10



gulden is the same size as the first silver 5 gulden piece of 1923-1927 and in general appearance looks not unlike that issue. The design is by the Commissioner of Public Buildings Volmer. The 5 gulden is the same size as the silver 5 gulden of 1932 but shows a conventional galley as on the 2 gulden piece of 1932.

Nickel 10 gulden. In center the Danzig City Hall, in field to left 8 pointed star; to left 10; all within circle. Around, **Freie Stadt Danzig 1935. Zehn Gulden.**



## Austria's New Two Schilling Piece

Austria has again issued a new commemorative two schilling piece; this time to Dr. Karl Lueger, one time burgo-master of Vienna. Born in 1844, he qualified as an advocate when he was thirty, he became a leader of the Christian Socialists, and was an anti-Semite. He was twice deputy to the Austrian parliament and was elected burgo-master of Vienna in 1895 but his appointment was not confirmed by the Emperor. In 1897 he was again elected, and this time the Emperor confirmed his election. This post he held for ten years, and did much for the good and beauty of the city. He died in 1910.

This piece is the eighth of the series, one of which has appeared each year since 1928. Those already issued are



Rev. Arms of the City on oval shield supported by two lions; above, NEC TEMERE NEC TIMIDE (neither rash nor timid).

Edge incuse sprays and quatrefoils.

Nickel 5 guldens. In center a conventional galley; in field to left 5, and an eight pointed star. Inscription as on the 10 guldens.

Rev. Same as the 10 guldens.



as follows: Schubert, Billroth, Walter von der Vogelweide, Mozart, Haydn, Seipel and Dollfuss.

The coin is the work of the celebrated Viennese sculptor Rudolf Marschall. The composition of the piece is .640 silver, .360 copper.

\*For coins of Danzig, see the Journal, Vol. II, No. I.



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In order to save space the following abbreviations are sometimes used—G. = Good; V. G. = Very good; F. = Fine; V. F. = Very fine; E. F. = Extremely fine; Unc. = Uncirculated.

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Edward I. Penny. Fine	.50	Henry VIII. Groat. Fine	1.00

Elizabeth

Hammered shilling. Very fine	2.50	Milled sixpence 1564. Fine	1.50
Hammered shilling. Fine	2.00	Milled sixpence 1568. Very fine	2.00
Hammered sixpence 1561. Fine	1.00	Hammered sixpence. 1572. Fine	1.00
Milled sixpence 1562. Unc.	3.50	Irish sixpence. Very fine	2.50
Milled sixpence 1562. Fine	1.50	Groat. Very good	.75

Charles I

Half crown. Fine	2.00	Maundy set. Very fine (4)	3.50
Shilling by Briot. Very fine	2.50	Ireland (1643). Ormonde siege 6 pence. Very good	2.00
Sixpence. Very good	.75	Ormonde 4 pence. Fine	2.00

Commonwealth

Sixpence 1652. Very fine	2.00	Twopence. Very good	.50
Penny. Fine	.75		

Charles II

Sixpence 1674. Fine	.50	Sixpence 1683. Unc.	1.50
Maundy set. Fine (4)	1.25		

James II

Half crown 1688. Fine	1.00	Maundy 2, 4d. V. F. and unc. (2)	.75
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William and Mary

Half crown 1689. Extra fine	2.00	Maundy 2 pence. Unc.	.50
Half crown 1693. Extra fine	1.50	Mary. Pattern silver farthing. EX	
		NOCTE DIEM. Unc.	3.00
Maundy 4 pence. Fine		William III. Pattern silver farthing.	
Very fine	.50	NON DEVIO. Very fine	2.50

Anne

Maundy 4 pence. Fine	.35	Maundy 2 pence. Very fine	.35
Maundy 3 pence. Very good	.30	Farthing 1714. Unc. Rare	10.00

George I and II

1723 Shilling. SS C (South Sea Co.). Uncirculated	1.50	Sixpence 1757. Uncirculated	.50
		Maundy 2 pence. Uncirculated	.50
		Fine	.25
George II. Crown 1734. Roses and plumes. Very fine	3.50	Maundy penny. Uncirculated	.50
		Fine	.25

George III

Crown 1818. Proof	3.00	Penny 1797. Uncirculated	1.25
Half crown 1817. Ex. fine	1.00	Extra fine	1.00
Sixpence 1787. Uncirculated	.40	Penny 1806. Proof	1.50
Sixpence 1817. Uncirculated	.40	Uncirculated	.50
Maundy 4 pence. Very fine	.50	Halfpenny 1799. Proof	.75
Maundy 3 pence. Uncirculated	.50	Uncirculated	.35
Maundy 2 pence. Uncirculated	.35	Halfpenny 1806. Bronze proof	1.00
Maundy penny. Uncirculated	.30	Halfpenny 1807. Uncirculated	1.00
Bank Dollar 1804. Uncirculated	2.50	Farthing 1797. Bronze proof	2.50
Bank 3 shillings 1813. Extra fine	1.00	Farthing 1806. Bronze proof	.75
Bank 1 shil. 6 pence 1816. Unc.	.60	Lady Godiva halfpenny 1792. Unc.	1.25
Cartwheel 2 pence 1797. Ex. fine	2.00	Lord Cornwallis penny 1794. V. F.	1.25
Cartwheel 2 pence 1797. V. F.	1.50	Madras. Arcot rupee. Very fine	1.00
Penny 1797. Bronze proof	2.50	Madras. Quarter pagoda. Fine	1.00

COLONIAL NOTES

New York

FEB. 16, 1771. 3 Pounds. Good*	2.00	2/3 Dollar. New	7.50
5 Pounds. Fine*	3.50	2/3 Dollar. Fine	4.00
10 Pounds. Fine	5.00	1 Dollar. Good	2.00
SEPT. 2, 1775. 1 Dollar. New	7.50	1 Dollar. Fine	3.00
2 Dollars. Good	2.00	AUG. 13, 1776. 1/16 Dollar. Good	3.50
2 Dollars. Very fine	4.00	1/8 Dollar. Good	3.50
MAR. 5, 1776. 1/8 Dollar. Good*	2.00	1/4 Dollar. Fair	1.50
1/4 Dollar. Fine*	3.50	3 Dollars. Good	2.00
1/2 Dollar. Good	3.00	10 Dollars. Good	3.00
		APR. 18, 1786. 5 Shillings. Fair*	10.00

Rhode Island

JULY 2, 1780. 1 Dollar. Good	1.25	1 Shilling. Good	1.50
1 Dollar. New	3.00	Fine	2.00
2 Dollars. New	3.00	2 Shil. 6 pence. Fine	1.25
2 Dollars. Note 37. Fine	5.00	3 Shillings. Very fine	1.25
3 Dollars. New	3.00	5 Shillings. Very fine	1.25
4 Dollars. New	3.50	6 Shillings. Very fine	1.25
5 Dollars. New	3.50	10 Shillings. Very fine	1.25
7 Dollars. New	3.50	20 Shillings. Very fine	1.25
8 Dollars. New	3.50	30 Shillings. New	1.50
20 Dollars. New	3.50	40 Shillings. New	1.50
MAY, 1786. 6 pence. Fine	2.00	3 Pounds. Very fine	1.50
9 Pence. Good	1.50		
New	3.00		

\* Items so marked have been repaired.

ENCASED POSTAGE STAMPS

See Standard Catalogue, pages 139 to 141

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1 Cent. Very fine	10.00	DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.	
AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS. "The		1 Cent. Very fine	3.00
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Fine	2.00	Fine	25.00
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Very fine 3.00. Fine	2.00	House, Chicago. 10 Cents. F.	6.00
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3 Cents. Very fine 4.00. Fine	2.50	HUNT & NASH. Irving House,	
10 Cents. Fine	6.00	New York. 5 Cents. Fine	10.00
JOS. L. BATES. Boston. 1 Cent.		LORD & TAYLOR. New York.	
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10 Cents. Fine	7.50	nati. 3 Cents. Very fine	10.00
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Fine	15.00	10 Cents. Fine	20.00
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		NINE CENT STRIP. Eagle reverse.	
		Very fine	5.00

MERCHANTS' TOKENS

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L. L. Squire & Sons .....	.50	Milwaukee .....	.35
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R. F. Thomas .....	5.00		

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Monthly Price List—October, 1935

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for the Coin Department to maintain for any length of time the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Standard Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish in the Coin Collector's Journal a monthly list of prices. These prices are subject to change without notice.

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS

1.	1892 Half Dollar.	Columbus	\$1.00	20.	1925 Half Dollar.	California	2.00
2.	1893 Half Dollar.	Columbus	1.00	21.	1925 Half Dollar.	Vancouver	7.50
3.	1893 Quarter Dol.	Isabella	2.25	22.	1926 Half Dollar.	Sesqui.	1.75
4.	1900 Dollar.	Lafayette	4.50	23.	1926 Half Dollar.	Oregon.	2.00
5.	1915 Half Dol.	Pan. Pacific	15.00	24.	1926 Half Dollar.	Oregon S	2.00
6.	1918 Half Dollar.	Lincoln	1.25	25.	1928 Half Dollar.	Oregon...	3.00
7.	1920 Half Dollar.	Maine	2.25	26.	1933 Half Dollar.	Oregon...	3.50
8.	1920 Half Dollar.	Pilgrim	1.75	27.	1934 Half Dollar.	Oregon...	2.50
9.	1921 Half Dollar.	Pilgrim	2.00	28.	1927 Half Dollar.	Vermont	2.25
10.	1921 Half Dollar.	Missouri.	12.00	29.	1928 Half Dollar.	Hawaii.....	10.00
11.	1921 Half Dollar.	Missouri.		30.	1934 Half Dollar.	Maryland	1.75
	2*4		7.50	31.	1934 Half Dollar.	Texas	1.50
12.	1921 Half Dollar.	Alabama.	3.50	32.	1934 Half Dollar.	Boone.....	2.50
13.	1921 Half Dollar.	Alabama.		33.	1935 Half Dollar.	Boone.....	2.00
	2x2		5.00	33a.	1935 Half Dollar.	Boone D...	2.75
14.	1922 Half Dollar.	Grant...	2.00	33b.	1935 Half Dollar.	Boone S...	2.75
15.	1922 Half Dollar.	Grant*	20.00	34.	1935 Half Dollar.	Connect.	2.50
16.	1923 Half Dollar.	Monroe	2.00	35.	1935 Half Dollar.	Arkansas.....	1.50
17.	1924 Half Dollar.	Huguenot	2.00	36.	1935 Half Dollar.	Hudson.....	5.00
18.	1925 Half Dollar.	Lexington	1.75	37.	1935 Half Dollar.	San Diego	1.50
19.	1925 Half Dollar.	Stone Mt.	1.00	38.	1935 Half Dollar.	Spanish	
					Trail		4.00

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

1903 Dollar.	Jefferson	\$6.00	1915 50 Dol.	Pan. Pac. Round	285.00
1903 Dollar.	McKinley	6.00	1915 50 Dol.	Pan. Pac. Octag...	235.00
1904 Dollar.	Lewis-Clark	12.50	1916 Dollar.	McKinley	4.00
1905 Dollar.	Lewis-Clark	10.00	1917 Dollar.	McKinley	5.00
1915 2 1/2 Dol.	Pan. Pacific	15.00	1922 Dollar.	Grant	6.50
1915 Dollar.	Pan. Pacific	4.50	1922 Dollar.	Grant. Star	5.00
			1926 2 1/2 Dollar.	Sesqui	6.00

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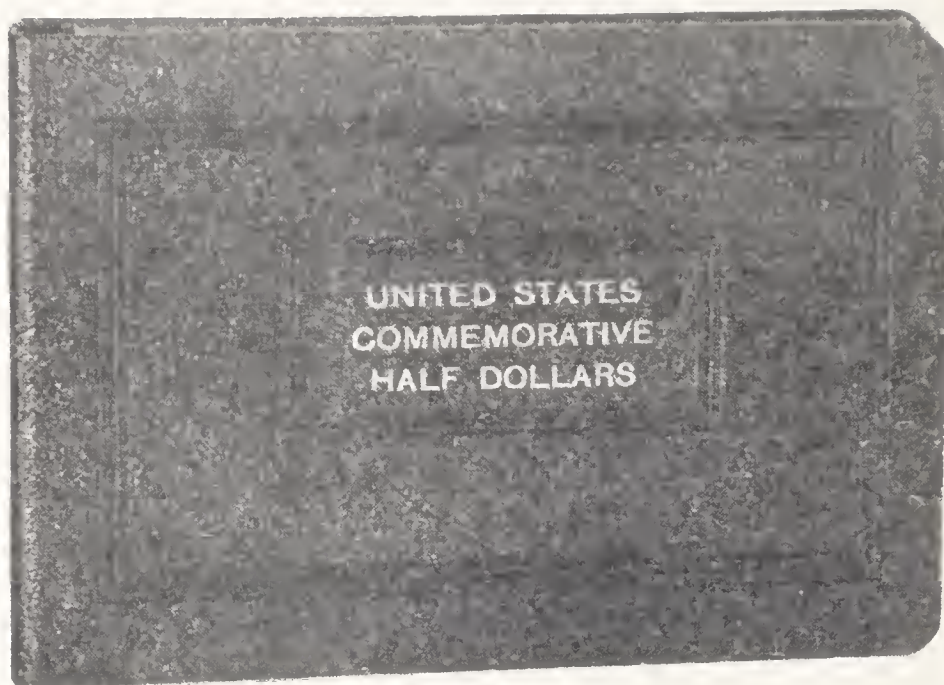
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